YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM COURTE

February 27 1967

No 99 4th Year

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PAGE 5

A Poem (by a 12 Years Old Girl) to Infatuate the Pentagon

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E. O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street - Honol - D. R. V. - Tel. 3841

SOUTH VIETNAM

U.S., South Korean and Puppet Troops Suffered Heavy Losses in February

- 2 Battalions and 3 Companies Wiped Out in Quang Ngai
- 4 U. S. Companies Put Out Of Action on Kontum Plateaux
- 1,000 G.I.s Killed or Wounded in Tay Ninh Province

NORTH VIETNAM

- 210 Industrial Enterprises Commissioned in 1965 and 1966
- Village and District People's Council Elections to Be Held in Next April Throughout the D.R.V.
- Up to Feb. 20, U.S. Loss in Aircraft Totalled

1,698

The Yankees INTENTIONALLY Bomb

North Vietnam CIVILIAN POPULATION

DISCLOSURE BY AN AMERICAN PILOT

SENIOR OFFICER OF THE U.S. NAVY

Letter of Lt. Cdr. Charles N. Tanner, 588,973 USN VF 154—Air Wing 2 U.S.S. Coral Sea captured in North—Vietnam on October 9, 1966

See page 4

The word of the state of the st

I would like to say may people of and makes the watery the letter to the say have a same of the the say had been a law man a language of the say had been been me happy about a be thought of may many owners at the thought of may many owners to be the the

Beputtelly,



Charles N. Tanner interviewed by correspondents of N. D. H.; Japenese T.V. agency.



Last page of C.N. Tanner's letter

All-Vietnam District, Village and Similar People's Councils Polls To Be Held Soon

THE Government Council of the D.R.V. has decided hold elections People's Councils at district, village and corresponding levels throughout North Victnam between April 1 and 30

They will be a major political event of great impor-tance, aimed at strengthening such administration levels as those executing or directly guiding the execution of all Party and State policies, and mobil zing the people to

1967 State Plan and pushing up the anti-U.S. fight for na-tional salvation till victory. They are also aimed at enforcing the people's demo-cratic rights in the political field and at further promoting their sense as masters of the State Administration so that everybody will fully grasp the character and function of everybody will fully grasp the character and function of the People's Council, and his own responsibility in his participation in State mana-gement, in the elections of local organs of State autho-rity and in the supervision of their work.

210 Regional Industrial Enterprises Commissioned in 1965 and 1966

DESPITE harsh war conditions in the ditions, in the past 2 years, in North Viet-nam's 14 provinces and cities alone, 210 regional industrial enterprises have been put into operation. Compared with operation. Compared with 1965, the tempo of develop-ment of this branch of economy in 1966 increase tries turning out means of production for agriculture, communications and transport, and newly arising needs showing an increase of 7.5

OLDAGERS AGAINST U. B.

AO XA DA of the May

AGGRESSION

nationality is a native of a village on the Lao-

Quang Binh province: Though already 123 years old, he very regularly takes part in

raided his village - twice

Da has never ceased urging the local people to boost production. He himself

made 200 poisoned arrows that he handed over to mili-tia men for the defence of the village.

Vinh Linh district at the 17th Parallel collected nearly ten tons of rags they gave to

artillery units for gan-clean-ing, and collected one thou-sand kilos of "rice put by for the front". They took

- In 1966, old women in

R 52's - Ho Xa has never ceased

production and public s work. Since the

In many provinces and cities, products for agricul-ture have doubled. Main pro-duction tools (such as duction tools (such as mechanical pumps, animal fodder processing machines, rice separators, rice husking machines, etc...) have increased from a to 7 times

The extensive network of regional industries which has taken shape in North Viet-nam has met in time the urgent requirements of pro-duction, the fighting and the

TINH GIA district lies on a long and narrow stretch of land south of Thank Hoa, sandwiched between a mountain range and the sia. 24 miles of Highway No 2 run along the railway. Both the highway and railway are day and night struck by U.S. air-craft. The bombs and shalls rained on them, if joined togsther, would make a line as long as the section of road the enemy want to destroy. Recently the air pirates savagely attac ed fine villages in the district

FIGHTING TINH GIA

I GHWAY No 1 runs along

tion bombe

bridges, ploughing up the ground in the vicinity with their bombs, and shells. Homeoer after repeated sawage attacks, the bridges are still in good order, open to traffic. order, open to traffic.

The defence has been so afficacious because each bridge lies within the combat perimeter of a village. The inhabitants of a village. The inhabitants of a village. In ten villages, each member of the permanent combat group has fought at least ten bailles, the average number of engagements fought by each

the place then went to ask the district Parly committee to use lorries to transport earth for repairing the road. He was still away when the local population streamed out to putation streamen out to repair the road, using dozens of vehicles of various hinds to more earth. The road was again usable by 10 p.m., although no calculations have

DEFENCE OF LAND COMMUNICATION

Tinh Gia district, the railway crosses to villages at the foot of the mountain range, passing over 28 bridges of various sizes. On an average, there is more than one bridge for each village, not to men-tion hundreds of small bridges on roads linking villages and hamlets. Tinh Gia is abundantly supplied with irrigation facilities. In the past year, the building of irrigation works reached a new peak, surpass-ing the peace-time years. In wartime, Tinh Gia continues to make efforts to raise the to make efforts to raise the yields of rice and poteto crops. The U.S. pirates attack even such works as drainage and irrigation culveris. But all bridges are still standing in good condi-tion. Waves after waves, U.S. jets have squarmed over the

the district armed forces, 70 per cent of the cadres and 50 per cent of guerillas are battletested. Everyone is eager to fight against U.S. planes and hap-pily looks forward to his turn to join in the combat, whether to join in the combas, whether he is alone or in a group, whether trenches have been dug or not; he will lure the enemy into battle and fight him. The fighting is now better organized, and the combatants' ougerness and the combatants' eagerness to do battle remains as great as in the first days." Much progress having been made in fighting technique and in com-mand, the combatants spend less ammunition and energy; they now fight more effi-ciently and inspire more fear surgy, two you have more low to the enemy. Their sail to fight, their intelligence and their experience make it possi-for them to carry out the instructions of the district Party committee: "Fight even Party committee: "Fight even if you have got only an ounce of iron left, fight with anything you have, fight to the end to defend the bridges!".

SAVING THE ROADS

THE U.S. planes now resort to new tactics. They fly continuously day and night over Tinh Gia in order to create a state of lension for the population. At times, they concentrate their attacks on some target. But the road passing through Tinh Gia is still open to traffic, and this is a great victory which the inhabitants won with their determination, with their sweat and blood. One day, the enemy tried to destroy a bridge, but in vain. They turned on the road, and dropped 32 209-pound bombs class to the river bank, digging large craters. That night when our convoy arrived our drivers thought that it would take at least three days to put the road in order again. But at midin order again. But at mid-night, to our great suréprise the secretary of the village Party committee informed our drivers that the road had been repaired. It was incredible but it was true. But U.S. planes came again and dropped bombs on the whole length of that important road section which rathering in low, submerged are the reader came to tusped

member being 50, and the by U.S. planes and the leading record more than 90. According vehicle was hit, and caught to statistics of the command of fire. The pedestrians who live. The pedestrians who were at the place promptly came to the rescue. Flares dropped by the planes were lighting up the area but the lorries kept moving on. Every effort was made to give them assistance. After the comory had left the trubuous inhabit. had left the numberson inhabi tanis who had lent so valuable a help quietly went home. A boat sunk by enemy planes, a bombing, an overturned car— these are matters which can be settled by the population with-out the local cadres having to intervene. To save the roads consists in doing everything fic. This is a most urgent mon. Except those on combat duties, exerpt inose on comout auties, everyone has to stop all work and save the road, when required to do so. During the resistance against the French colonialists, tens of thousands of Tinh Gia tens of thousands of Tinh Gia inhabitants carried supplies to the troops on the historic Dien Bien Phus battlefield, 400 hm from home. They now tell their children about those hard and heroic days. And they most section how important it is to keep the roads open. To give the roads loving care, to use all capabilities, resour ces to maintain them in good condition, this is the way to contribute most to the resistance effort. In face of repeated attacks by U.S. air pirates against our roads and bridges, everyous nom is ready to ioin in the repair work. Every militia group, every Party cell is always on the alert. The Tinh Gia people thinh not only of the vehicles but also of the men using the road, that is why they have dug so many shelters on both sides of the road — one shelter every five or ten metres - building roofs with logs to build then

'We understand the meaning of of the obligations of towards the front The 11 S. aggressors are attacking us savagely because they are nearmake sacrifices in order to

the entire people's determination to resist the U.S. aggressors. ing their end 'down there'". The Tinh Gia population know that they must be ready to defend the road, as the entire people are defending the road leading the Fatherland towards

although no calculations have been made about the volume of earth needed for the repair-ing. Tinh Gis has witnessed hundreds of similar casss. Once a convoy was attached

Here and There

OR the Winter 1966 --

traps to be used against INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICUL-TURAL PRODUCTION

shells and bomb fragments

rudimentary weapons such as land-mines, explosive charges and various kinds of spiked

1966 many enterprises in the Quang Ninh mining area succeeded in making small-size electric generators, designing and manufacturing compressors, and using to work steam-rollers and bull-dozers in place of petrol.

tilled 3 sao of reclaimed land in the last Autumn crop, most of the yield of which This year the total output value of agriculture, industry went to the army. His example has stimulated the inhabitants of the village and transport and communi-cations in the region will increase by 18.5 to 30 per where the production of rice and maize has increased by cent in comparison with

THOUGH having to cope with J.S. air raids the HaipBong Coment Plant fulfilled its 1969 plan and, as regards several essential control figures, there was an increase of 0.5 to 9 per cent. The Dayen Hai Mechanical Plant, also in Haiphong. fulfilled its annual plan days ahead of schedule a with an increase of 6 per cent as compared with the

special care of the families of armymen, invalids and martyrs, and made it a duty martyrs, and made it a duty to bring up children orphaned by American air raids.

— In L. Village, Thanh-Hoa province, out of U.S. and our current of the control of the co

The cover, lid and venti-lator of the pump are made of earthenware instead of cast iron. The pump is cheaper than the metallic one and can stand salty water.

Spring 1967 crop Thai Binh province has been striving to bring the machine ploughed at a harrowed area to 8,000ha, i. e. 10 per cent of the cultivated land or 2.5 times more than for the same period last year.

the highland of Yen Bai province joined co-ops, thus raising to 92.7 the per-centage of nomadic households in the province who had bee in the province who had been settling down to build cooperatives. Since the movement to persuade the people to settle down was launched, the Man and Mominority people have cleared nearly 3,000 hectares of land.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

I N a recent departmental note the Ministry of Education has decided to open for the workers, peasants complementary general edu-cation schools; each city or province in the Red River Delta will have one secondary school, each autonomous zone an elementary and secondary school, and each mountain province directly under the province directly under the central authority one ele-mentary school with priority admission granted to the youth of minority nationali-ties.

UMBER of teachers train N ed in North Viet-nam's teachers training schools under the 1st Five-yea

JOHNSON TALKS PEACE BUT IS NOT WILLING TO STOP THE WAR

THE recent statement of D.R.V. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh in an interview with Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett making very clear the unswerving stand of the Victual Procedure of the

the unawerving stand of the Vietnamese people to fight resolutely for independence and freedom, and demanding that the U.S. stop its air raids against North Vietnam, so as to create favourable conditions for talks between the two sides, is having

ever wider repercussions

Public opinion in various countries consider the stand and attitude of the D.R.V.

Government, expressed in Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's statement, as fully consistent with the most

be achieved.

repeated demonstrations Americans of various se

press and many personalities in the U.S. ruling circles have also demanded that the U.S.

government stop bombing the D.R.V. and hold talks

for a settlement of the Viet-

They have made it clear

the U.S. ruling circles in face of such a powerful response of the people in the U.S.A. and the world?

They are greatly embarras-sed but still remain adamant. One has not yet forgotten the double-talk and tricks of the U.S. ruling circles about

consistent with the most carnets aspirations of the world people—including the American people—who love independence, freedom, pace, and justice, and demand that the contract of the part ' peace negotiations ' Since April 1966, Johnson and his ilk have more than a hundred times clamoured that they "remain ready for unconditional discussions" (April 8, 1965), that "impose no condition of any kind on any government will-ing to talk", that "we are ready to begin discussions next week, tomorrow or tonight (April 17, 1965) "that "we need to get to the ne-gotiation and the state of the state of the state of the state of the will be willing to accept our proposals." "Aug. 20, 1965. On May 18, 1966 Johnson hold any onference to discuss any proposals, that the U.S. "loves peace and always seeks peace" and that "any seeks peace" and that "any can give us the time and the tomorrow government and people, if the U.S., ruling circles also really had any goodwill and felt any concern for the common aspirations of the peoples of the United States and the world, an end to the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem could Since Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's state-ment was made public, the date and the place and he will find us occupying our chair at the negotiation table..."

ment was made public, the movement for peace in Viet-nam has been surging up powerfully in the United States. Besides spirited and repeated demonstrations of In his "State of the Union message" on Jan. 10, 1967, Johnson again declared that the U.S. was ready "for unconditional discussions of strata, meetings have been held and resolutions and open letters sent by the Americans to the Johnson peace anywhere, any time and that "we will continu administration, urging it to end unconditionally its bomb-ing of the D.R.V. and its to take every possible initi-ative ourselves to probe for peace ". aggressive war in Vietnam and Besides statements, the recognize the fundamental national rights of the Viet namese people. The American

U.S. government has many times sent its men-to various countries allegedly to "seek peacs" for Vietnam.

With these tricks, the Johnson administration wanted to make world public opinion believe that the U.S. opinion believe that the U.S. really wished to stop its war in Vietnam and settle the Vietnam problem peacefully through negotiations. But as soon as the Government of

a gross violation of the

lowed up its words with the Democratic Republic of deeds.

What is the attitude of two sides could sit down to talk after the air raids on North Vietnam would be definitively and unconditionally stopped, the U.S. immediately changed its tune. This air bombing by the U.S. is an illegal step, a violation of international law, an act of piracy.

We demand that before any talk could be started, the U.S. government would put an immediate end to this act. Nebody can sit at the conkees when they continue to invade his country. This elementary principle of morality is just common sense. It explains the world-wide warm response to Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's state-

The U.S. imperialists are now in dire straits because now in dire straits because of the glowing justice of our people's cause and the vigorous struggle of world public opinion, but still refuse to end unconditionally their bombing raids on North Vietnam and, instead, are using oblique pleas to justify their frenzied acts of war.

At their recent news conferences, Johnson and Dean Rusk bluntly claimed for "reciprocal action", "mutual de-escalation". In other words, they demanded that the Vistnamess people stop or reduce their light against

the U.S. aggressors in exchange for an end to the bombing of North Viet-nam. Public opinion in all countries has remarked that this claim of the U.S. was aimed at making black white. putting on a par the aggressor and the victim of aggression, giving the U.S. aggressors the right to commit aggression against the Viet-namese people and deny them of their right to strike back.

This was just a dirty mercantile trick of the U.S. imperialists which has been strongly denounced by the ese people and world public opinion

The U.S. ruling circles also put forth the odd argument that the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam did not prevent negotiations.
They also cooked up the tall story that "secret contacts." were going on between the D.R.V. and the U.S.

These insolent statements of the Johnson clique have exposed to world public opinion their warlske nature and aggressive designs. It is clear that their claims about their "readiness", "to negoany time", and their "praying for peace every night", etc. are merely aimed, at fooling the people of the world the American people and covering up their escalation acts.

Even during the 4-day Lunar New Year truce, they carried out many "patrol" operations in South Victnam and sent aircraft and war-ships to raid North Victnam. Johnson even "extended" the U.S. ceaselife for thay and a half to show goodwill and declared goodwill and declared on February 13 that the U.S. had "no other alternative than to resume the bombing".

On the one hand Johnson ordered the "resumption of bombing", and on the other, he impudently declared that the door to peace is still

He and his company have not yet reconciled themselves to their defeats. On the contrary they still pursue their war of aggression. They are scheming to lock fast all doors to a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

The stand of the Viet-The stand of the Viet-namese people is very clear. We shall fight resolutely till final victory against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in defence of our fundamental national rights. Should the U.S. aggressors stubbornly refuse to draw a lesson from their setbacks and should they carry on their war, they will meet with complete failure. The U.S. aggressors are trying to use bomba and bullets to bring pressure to bear upon our people. All their efforts are doomed to

WASHINGTON AND SAIGON SERIOUS VIOLATION OF LUNAR NEW YEAR TRUCE ORDER

UNDER the pressure of world public opinion to observe the 7-day Lunar New Year truce order of the South Vietnam Na-tional Front for Liberation (from 6 a.m. Feb. 8, 1967 to (from 6 a.m. Feb. 5, 1907 to 6 a.m. February 15, 1967— Indochina time) the U.S. imperialists and their stooges had to agree to a 4-day truce. However during this period, they seriously vio-lated the order.

In a statement issu February 16, 1967, the N.F.L. The statement made known that the L.A.F. throughout South Vietnam had strictly

Puppet soldiers in mar posts and of many detach agreement reached by the Red Cross Societies of the ments also warmly responded to the N.F.L.'s truce order in Saigon as well as in many two countries guaranteeing safety for the lives and proother provinces. Tens of thousands of puppet troops in Saigon, Cholon, Da Nang perty of Vietnamese residents, and their freedom of moveand in many other areas tem ment to go about their routine work during the porarily controlled by the enemy, joyfully returned to their native land or to the liberated zones to enjoy the Lunar New Year festival with their fellow-countrymen.

On the contrary, according to the N.F.L.'s spokesman, the U.S. and puppet troops repeatedly broke the truce barbarousiy and bluntly than on Christmas and calen dar New Year's day.

According to still According to still in-complete figures, in the first hour after the order came into effect, the U.S. aggres-sors and their benchmen violated it 33 times in Tay Ninh, Thu Dau Mot, Gia Dinh, Ca Mau, Binh Dinh, Quang Nam, Pleiku and in the southern part of the de-marcation area. marcation area.

Hundreds of breaches were recorded during the 7-day consessor period ended Fe-

U.S. planes of various types bombed and strafed many Tay Ninh, Thu Dau Mot, Bien Hoa, Gia Dinh, Binh Dinh, Binh Thuan, Pleiku. Ouang Nam and Quang Ngai otc. They shelled places around N.F.L.'s base camp in Tay Ninh Gia Dinh, when the people were preparing or celebrating the traditional Lunar New Year Festival. Many raids were carried out to disturb the people's festi-vities. The U.S. aggressors and their flunkeys even encroached upon the N.F.L. liberated areas. For instance, on February 8, 4,000 U.S. troops with the support of armoured cars and artillery,

raided Son Chau Lac, Tam Bo, Cu Bi, Kim Long, Chau Duc district, Ba Ria province.

On the same day, the U.S. aggressors raided Chau Thanh district and many other localities of Tay Ninh province: 200 houses were burnt, 300 tons of paddy set afire, 160 cows and buffalces killed, and 50 civilians killed or wounded.

On the following days February 8 and 9, many American aircraft were sent Loc Ginne and An to Loc Gang and An Ninh, Long An province to disturb the people's Tet celebrations. Many other raids were also conducted on other places of Gia Dinh, Thu Dau Mot and Binh Thuan provinces.

On February 10, B-52 planes dropped hundreds of tons of bombs north of Bong Binh Dinh province and along Highway 23 in Tay Ninh province, and many localities in Tan Linh and Ham Thuan districts, Binh Thuan province.

On February 12, U.S. troops sprayed poison gas on Long Nguyen, Thu Dau Mot pro-vince, contaminating thou-sand of people.

Meanwhile, U.S. planes and warships many times violated North Vietnam airspace and

that as the U.S. had time and again called for such talks, it is now time it fol-UNDER WASHINGTON'S ORDER

The Thai Authorities Persecute Vietnamese Residents

CCORDING to Western ican stooges in Bangkok was A news agencies, on Feb.
13 and 14. That police
took terrorist measures
against Vietnamese residents living in Northeast Thailand too persons were arrested, a young girl shot dead and many thers seriously wounded.

These actions took place Thai rulers were seeking by every means to turn Thailand into a spring-board and Thai youths into cannon fodder for the U.S. in its war of aggression against Vietnam. Such victimization of Vietnamese residents by Amer-

temporary postponement of their repatriation. On Feb. 19, the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry energetically protested against the above-

mentioned move of the re-

The Yankees INTENTIONALLY Bomb North Vietnam Civilian Population

DISCLOSURE BY AN AMER-ICAN PILOT

Letter to prisoners' camp commander from Lt. Cdr. CHR. CHR. LES N. TANNER Sphryz U. S. N., VF. 154, Air Wing 2, U. S. S. Cortal Sea, piled of F. 4B, born in the State of Tennesser, U.S.A., on 20 October 1932, Byring with Lt ROSS RANDLE TERRY, raphwed on 9 October 1950 at Phu Iy.

1. I was briefed to strike and it could have come populated areas with CBU, napalm.

and fragmentation bombs. The initial brief was given by Cdr Benny Sevilla of Carrier Division Seyen staff headed by Rear Adm. De Pois at 13.00, 17 September 1966 in the wardroom of the U.S.S. Coral Sea. Most VF154 pilots were present for the 15-minute brief including myself. Cdr Sevilla said we were to make repeated strikes to the D.R.V. in an effort to demoralize the people there so that they would apply pressure to the government forcing them to a compromise a the peace talks. He said our tactics would be to strike with one fragmentation bombs encircling the villages first. This will cause the people many casualties and the rest will seek shelter in the village. As they reach shelter dron napalm which will drive them back into the open. Drop CBUs on the people as they run from their shelters. This method would achieve total applihilation.

Cdr Roger M. Boh, our commanding officer, told us to follow Cdr Sevilla's instruction during a brief at 16.00 on 17 September 1966 in our ready room at which most pilots were present including myself. He also told us we needed to Tegain our tremendous losses in men, equipment and aircraft in the South

THIS is my second cruise to Vietnam in the U.S.S. Coral Sea, so briefs were not new to me. Lt Edford, U.S.S. Coral Sea air intelligence officer, briefed Lt Terry, myself and my regular wingmen Ltjg Parsons with Ltig Pilkington on our mission to Mui Chao. We would carry 6 500-pound fragmentation bombs, a p-pound napalm bombs and a CBUs on each FaB. The brief was at 22.00 on 17 September 1966. The order for the mission came from Carrier Division staff

from Cdr Sevilla himself. We were to take off at 23.00, 17 September 1966.

did as briefed. We to catch everyone in bed so none would escape. The first attack was against

In Phu Ly destroyed by U.S. Paragraph of C.N. Tanner's letter concerning Phu Ly



Map of Thanh Hon region and targets mentioned by C.N. Tanner. Thanh Hon with nearly 2 million inhabitants is the most populous province of Vietnam.



Mui Chao, a small village 8 miles southeast of couldn't help but think of Thanh Hoa town, 2 F4Bs all the innocent people dived on the village. As I killed, schools and churches destroyed, medical aid stareleased my bombs the other tions ruined. These raids pilot was doing the same laying a perfect circle of continued on small villages flaming death, filled with each a repeat of the other. flying steel, around the We had big targets also. village. We pulled off Later came the towns of Phu Ly, Nam Dinh, Vinh, lowering the nose for our Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and napalm drops. The napalm Thai Nguyen, Phu Ly on 8 exploded lighting the vil-October 1966 I particularly lage in a fierce gazoline remember as it was the night blaze. As we switched on our CBUs and turned for just before I was shot down. the last attack I was horri-We used essentially the fied to see the people same tactics with all six FaBs circling Phu Ly with running from the village to fragmentation bombs. After escape the flames. I continued as ordered however one circle we all came down dropping my CBUs right the main street dropping ta over their heads. As we napalm bombs in a train, pulled off the target the As the fire blazed we came

back in dumping all 12 of our CBUs filled with 300 whole village was ablaze. I bomblets each on the fleeing people. Many women, children and old men surely died there. The hospital, schools and market place were destroyed. All the houses in town were destroyed. In Nam Dinh it was the residential areas. Surely many innocent people were killed. All the others were the same with the civilian population, centers of learning, medical facilities and market places being the only targets.

> THE targets were attacked as follows: 8 small populated areas. Mui Chao 8 miles

town on 17 September 1966, of Thanh Hoa town on 18 September 1966, Vinh Loc miles northwest of Thanh Hoa town onto September 1966, Ha Mat 7 miles northeast of Thanh Hoa town on 20 September 1966. Thanh Xa to miles north of Thank Hos town on at September 1966. Uy Thuong 9 miles south of Thanh Hoa town on 22 September 1966, Hau Hung 18 miles south of Thanh Hoa town, Tien Thinh 4 miles south of Thanh Hoa town, Hau Hung on 23 September and Tien Thinh on 24 September 1966. The towns were Vinh 1 October 1966, Nam Dinh on a October 1966, Thai Nguyen on a5 September 1966, Thanh Hoa on so September and 4 October 1966, Thai Binh on 3 October 1966 and Phu Ly on 8 October 1966.

southeast of Thanh Hoa 🥎

5. DURING the briefing I was sick at the thought of dropping such horrible weapons as fragmentation bombs, CBU, and napaim on innocent people. I was afraid to disobey so I went to fly my missions. Some pilots have refused to fly. remember L.Cdr Ben Casey of VAH-2 and Lt Clark Kent of VAW-11 who refused to fly their missions on the first day we got to Vietnam. They were court-martialed on the

> (Continued page 7) VIETNAM COURIER

SECOND INVESTIGATION COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL :

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF ARE ANOTHER PRIME TAR **ATTACKS**

BEFORE leaving the D.R.V. after 24 days of work, the Second Investigation Commission of the International War Crimes Tribunal issued a communiqué.

The first part of the communiqué recalls the conclu-sions of the first investigation commission on U.S. cri-minal air raids on the D.R.V.

- American aircraft struck at populous quarters - The bombed areas were

- U.S. targets were undertakings of civilian charac-ter which could not be mistaken

Apart from conventional beavy bombs, U.S. aircraft dropped C.B.U. bombs whose effect was to cause injuries and to kill civilians.

These systematic bombings of densely populated areas have shown that the U.S. was waging a war of mass destruction in North Viet-nam (See Vietnam Courier

These conclusions have been corroborated by the investigations made by the Second Commission at Quang Nish and Haiphong. The second part of the communi-que reads as fullows:

L.B. Johnson :

related targets

The State Department :

U.S. Command in Saigon :

Our policy is to hit strictly military targets.

North Vietnam itself these open-North Vietnam itself these open-cast mines are a highly im-portant national industry, for both export trade and internal power consumption. U.S. bom-bers have made this industry a central target.

Not only have they attached Not only have they attached some establishments of the mining area and caused damage to the industry but they have also hit the miners' living quarters and recreation centers, with a view to striking at their very life and limbs.

The pattern is clear. Of the 21 attachs on Ha Tu, the first were timed precisely at the hour when the miners' shift changed. Many were caught eating in the town restaurant; others were caught on their way hame. Out of a little ou 6,000 population 64 people have been hilled in this town, 70 others wounded within a To others wounded winting aradius less than one hilometre. Every building has been bombed, only one stands relatively intact. Every deadly weapon the U.S., has thrown at the people of North AVI-tenam has been thrown at Ha Tu., 000and 2000-pound General Pur-pose explosive bombs, incen-diary rockets, high pressure air burst bombs, anti-personnel

JOHNSON LIES WHEN

HE SEEMS FIT

We have no desire to devastate that which the people of

American targets in the North are concrete and steel, and

U.S. aircraft have taken care "to avoid populated areas and civilian targets" and to limit the bombing to "military-

The present gap of confidence is the beginning of an extremely new phenomenon in the United States: that of a systematic doubl of a people about their I eaders who many a time have been caught in the act of tying.

Linus Pauling, American scientist, twice Nobel prize

Johnson has become a true dictator and he lies when he

Baltimore speech, Apr. 7, 1065

McCloskey, State Dept. spokesman

Dec. 14, 1966

Jacques Almaric

Tan. 24, 1967

Quoted by La Nouvel Observateur.

... THE Hong Gai area in ing hall, a public library high on a hill, a large infirmary is world famous for its anthractic coal misses. For of obviously well-built homes.

ore mere ruins. In Coc-8 the story is the same. On May 5, 1966 at 11.42, (Continued page 7)

The Investigation Commission visiting the miners' living quarters at Ha Tu destroyed by American bombs



A POEM TO INFATUATE THE PENTAGON

N February 14, 1967, Renter reported from Philadelphia: "United States Defense
Department has canceled its subscriptions for 13,000 copies of a church magnaine
beauss of a pown in it by a girl of 12 years old. Florida, described the effects
"The pown, by BRRBARA BEDILER of Year Back, Florida, described the effects
maphin on a North Virtuanus "and was termed by the Dejense Department
The magnaine similationed was Yeature, published by the preabyterian church.
Here are some excerpts from the poem entitled

After-Thoughts on Napalm Drop on Jungle Villages Near Haiphong

HERE! There was the flash - silver and gold,

Silver birds Spring.
Golden was bining.
Golden was bining.
Golden was bining.
For a bining burst into gold and sent up little birds of fire.
Little animals with far allame.
Then the children flamed.

Running — their clothes flying like flery kites. Screeming — their screems

Dying as their faces seared.

The women's baskets burned on their heads. The men's boats glazed on the rice waters...

Listen, Americans, Listen clear and long. The children are screening In the jungles of Haiphong.

1 N the February 18 issue of the Hanoi daily NHAN DAN, poet Huy Can wrote a poem dedicated to Barbara Beidler, the translation of which is given below:

Truth Blazes Even in Little Children's Hearts

Across the ocean, Your skin a different colour, But you clearly hear

Of children near Haiphong, Burnt to death by U.S. bombs, Scraps of their clothing flying in the shy. You're just twelve years old, But you speak up the conscience Of manhind shoched By each vain of bombs.

America, America, Do you hear the screams Of thousands of children Charrod by the golden fire? Like a putrefying cancer
That burns and eats away both flesh and blood. Like the ous of a gangrene

That corrupts the bones and marrow, Stichs to the body of America, Creeping into her blood and soul. America, do you feel Your flesh and shin And your congistice burnt To death by American bombs?

Listle Barbara, Your poem hindles a fire That scorches ghosts and devils, They're confused, panic-strichen. They ban your poem But how can they ban The truth that blazes

Even in little children's hearts:

VIETNAM COURIER

gle of the Cambodian people to defend Cambodia's inde-pendence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial inte-

authorities have resorted to the same terrorist measures

imperialists and their fol-

The more the Vietnames

people rejoice at the progress made by the Syrian govern-ment and people in the past year and in the fruitful devel-

CAMBODIANS NEVER SUBMIT TO U.S. ARMED PRESSURE

N January 30 roo troops of the U.S. aggressors and Saigon heachment encroached upon Cambodia's territory in Kompong Trabech, Prey Veng province, abot at the population in Svay Ngong village, killed two persons and wounded six neutrality and territorial inte-grity. They fully support the brother Cambodian people. Together with the fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the

Following the December 30, 1966 infiltration into Ba Thu village, the attack in Syay Ngong was another clear proof of U.S. aggression against Cambodia.

This bloodshed caused to Cambodians by the U.S. gle against the reaction-Cambodians by the U.S. aggressors also increased the hatred of the Cambodian people and stiffened their determination to struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. cratic liberties. Late in 1966, the Sudanese authorities falsely charged the Sudanese Communist Party with in-volvement in a military coup and arrested many com-

Head of State Samdech munists and progressive per nonalities Norodom Sihanouk has many As pointed out by the times expressed the will and sentiments of the Cambodian Sudanese C.P., it was a major plot of the reactionary it was a people, and warned the Yanes that they could expect forces aimed at undermining nothing from their intimida tion. He more than once poin the democratic regime in the Sudan. What is remarkable is that the Sudanese autho-rities carried out these acts ted out that Cambodia had to make a choice between either to submit to the "jungle law" which the U.S. of repression just after the Sudanese Supreme Court had rejected the illegal resolution wants to impose on them or to solutely oppose it. A choice as been made for a long time the Constituent Assembly in Dec. 1965 banning the Sudanese Communist Party now by the Cambodian people: we are resolved to oppose the U.S. We shall not and ousting communist depution from the Assembly It is clear that the Sudaness retreat and never retreat.

STAUNCH SUPPORT TO SYRIA

THE Arab Republic of lowers commit open armed aggression against Syria, they would meet with the same failure as they had experienced in their aggression against Egypt in the Suex canal crisis in 1956. Syria is being threatened with the armed aggres-n masterminded by the U.S. and British imperialists through the agency of the Israeli government—a tool in their hands to foment trouble and stage provocations against the Arab states—and the reactionary admini stration in Jordan and other Arab reactionary forces.

The Vietnamese people admire the anti-U.S. strug-

year and in the fruitful development of the relations of militant friendship and solidarity in the more indiguant they are at the armed nagression plotted against Syria by the U.S. and British more included and the more indiguant they are at the armed names people firmly support the Syrian people in their pust struggle to fold all against the support of the imperialists and their indigual that is not before the imperialists and their national independence and prosperous one mirry into a prosperous one mirry into a The Surian government has The Syrian government has stood firm and refused to yield to imperialist pressure. The essential thing is that its progressive policy has been supported and defended majority of the workers, peasants and other people in the country. The Syrian people are resolved to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and social gains. The Syrian Communist Party which supports the government's positive mea-sures, is working for national unity, resisting domestic and foreign reactionaries and struggling for the development of national, progressive and anti-imperialist tenden-cies, within the framework of the present policy of the Arab Republic of Syria. Nowadays, there have emerg-ed a number of progressive Arab states, and the antiimperialist and anti-colo-nialist movement of the peoples of the Middle and Near East has r East has been gaming strength. The Syrian in strength. government and people are assured of the active and effective support of the proessive countries and forces the Middle and Near East and the support of the world's people. Should the

Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the valiant struggle of the Cambodian people is a common pride of the Indo-

common under the Indoction is people.

That struggle is an active contribution to defeating U.S. plan to expand their aggression of the contribution to defeating U.S. plan to expand their aggression and achieving the right to independence of the Indochinese peoples, and defending peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The U.S. and their world. The U.S. and their from their failures, and definitively end their provocative and aggressive acts argainst Cambodis, otherwise argainst Cambodis, otherwise promisions defeats.

SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE OF THE SUDANESE PROGRESSIVE FORCES AND PEOPLE

THE Sudanese people are waging a stubborn strugthe Abboud dictatorial regime used to take to crack down on the workers and other working people and to strike at the C.P. which played the key role in the Oct. 1964 at the C.P. which played the key role in the Oct. 1964 uprising and which has been struggling actively for a democratic regime and trying to take the policy of the Sudan to a progressive course. The counter-attack by the

national independence, demo-cracy and social progress now rising in all countries of Asia,

The working class and peo-ple of the Sudan, by their persistent struggle which culminated in a general strike and mass demonstra-

tions, succeeded in overthrow-ing the 6-year old rule of the Abboud distance of

Undoubtedly they will not remain idle to let the reac-

tionary forces eliminate the democratic regime. The Su-danese authorities who are following in the track of the

Abboud dictatorial regime.

The struggle of the Su-danese C.P. and people for the defence of their demo-cratic regime is receiving the

sympathy and support from the progressive forces in Africa and the rest of the

sympathy and support from the progressive forces in Africa and the rest of the world. Our people give their full backing to the Sudanese Communit Party and people, We demand that the Sudanese

authorities end their repres-

sion of the Communist Party and progressive forces and respect the democratic rights of the Sudanese people.

the latter's doom.

Africa and Latin America.

reactionary forces encouraged by the imperialists spells out racter of the Sudanese peo-ple's strangle against the scheme to turn back the wheel of history and to maintain the privileges of the reactionary social classes and democratic press and exploit the working people. The situation in the Sudan, however, cannot be dissociated from the anti-imperialist tidal wave of

Apart from the fighting, the Army helped the people in their daily work, and carried

Thus, in the course of its fighting and build up, the Lao People's Liberation Army has wan victory after victory and grown stronger with every passing day.

"As for the liberated betraying the countries", Khamtay Siphandon complete victory.

Vous from

THE LAO PEOPLE ARE UNITED AND READY TO FIGHT UNTIL THE DEFEAT OF THE AME-RICAN ACCRESSORS AND THEIR HENCHMEN

On the occasion of the went on, "though still baset isth founding anniver-with many difficulties owing ple's Liberation Army (January 20) Moskewicz, a corres-they are being consolidated ry 20) Moskiewicz, a corres-pondent of Tribyns Ludu, has interviewed Khamtay Siphan-don, a member of the High Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

"Over the past 18 years". "Over the past 18 years". Khantus Siphandon stated, "under the leadership of the Neo Lao Hahsai, the Lao People's Liberation Army has rapidly grown and made am important contribution to the national liberation strugthe national liberation strug-gle. Since the last 12 years, the People's Liberation Army has gradually frustrated all the political and military schemes of the U.S. imperia-ists and their agents, and

won ereal successes According to still incomblet figures, in 1966 alone the Lao People's Liberation Army wiped out nearly 12,000 enemy troops, downed 203 U.S. planes and seized about 3,000 guns of various hinds, as well as thousands of tons of ammu-nition and military equip-

their daily work, and carried out production to meet part of its needs. That is why the people felt much love for and great confidence in, the Army, and devotedly assisted it in the fulfilment of its tasks.

went on, "though still base with many difficulties owing to the alrectous war unleashed by the American imperations, they are being consolidated both in the moral and malerial both in the moral and malerial toth in the moral and malerial toth in the moral and malerial toth No. Lao Hahsai. The mo-tationary power has been being the No. Lao Hahsai. The mo-tationary power has been being all levels, quaranteeing to the people their rights to freedom, the moral of the people are the moral of the people of the people of the people of the them. than ever, the people are closely united to defend and consolidate the liberated areas.

At present, the cardinal tash of the Lao army and people is to build the liberated areas into a firm base for the patriotic struggle against Amerfued and prosperous Laos ".

Regarding the prospects of the situation in Laos, Kham-

the situation in Lacs, Kham-tay Siphandon pointed out that "despite their heavy and repeated setbacks in their aggression against Lacs, the Yankee imperalists have not yet given up their design to turn Lao into a neo-colony and base for aggression against Indochina and South East Asia. Therefore, the Lao East risia: Therefore, the Lao-popole's strength against Amer-ican aggression will still be hard, litera and protested. However, by constantly enhan-cing there sitellity, militaryly enduring sacrificas and hard-ships, and reastly proparing lemensives to fight to the end, the Lao army and poople will certainly feel the Yankes im-portantly and proper sitellity propersion of the propersion of the propersion of the propersion of the desired propersion of the propersion of the desired propersion of the propersion of the complete sixteen.

News from THAILAND

. THAILAND PATRIOTIC FORCES WIPE OUT \$00 RNEMY TROOPS AND DE. STROY 4 MILITARY VEHICLES

N the last three months of N the last three most so 1966, the patriotic forces of Nakorn Phanom (Northeast of Thailand) fought heroically against "sweeps" launched by Thai troops and policemen under the command of American the command of American advisors, killing and wound-

ing nearly 200 enemies, destroying 4 military vehicles and seizing a quantity of

On Nov. 11, 1966 alone, the trict intercepted a convoy of 30 military trucks, destroy-ing 4 vehicles and killing a number of enemy troops The same night in an am bush on a rescue party, they put out of action 150 enemy

SUPPORT FOR THE GUATEMALAN NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE

ON the occasion of the Week of Solidarity With the Guatemalan People (February 2-12) the daily Nhan Dan wrote on February 3:

prosperous one

"Since early 1965, a new armed struggle has been going on in Guatemala involving patriots from all walks of life: workers, peasants, students, armymen, with the pensants as its mainstay Drawing experience from earlier movements the Guatemalan patriotic armed forces have realized the advisability of a protracted struggle to defeat an enemy stronger than they. Guerilla wariare has been organized in many places. The insurgents have been operating also in several cities, have destroyed enemy industrial bases and eliminate the bloodthirsty reactiona-ries. At present, the guerilla movement is spreading in four major provinces: Zacapa, Santa Rosa, Progresso and

The reactionary authorities have been carrying out fran-tic terrorist raids and mass

arrests in an attempt to quell the people's struggle. Besides, the Yankee imperialists have committed U.S. marines to "mopping-up" operations and the "Central American Defence Council" set up by the American stooges has also strengthened the hand of the Guatemalan reactionaries However, for all their efforts, the Yankee imperialists and their lackeys have been unable to suppress the surg-ing patriotic movement in Guatemala.

Rejoicing at the progress of the the Guatemalan people's national liberation struggle, the Vietnamese people warm-ly hail their valiant spirit and regard their cause as

our own. They resolutely demand that the reactionary demand that the reactionary Peralta ruling clique set free illegally detained Guatemalan patriots; they strongly pro-test against the intervention by the Yankee imperialists and their valets in Central America in the internal at-fairs of the Guatemalan people. They sincerely wish the latter great successes and are confident that in the seething revolutionary upsurge in Latin America, Guatemalan people's patriotic struggle, a just cause follow-ing the forward trend of ing the forward trans-history and enjoying the sympathy and support of progressive people the world over, will certainly triumph"

VIETNAM COURTER



In the Feb. 15 demonstration, American women should slogans and stormed the entrance of the Pentagon

IN THE U.S.A.

5.000 Scientists Demand That Johnson Stop Using Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons In South Vietnam

N Feb. 5,000 American acientists, including 17 Nobel prize winners and 120 scientists working in the National Academy of Sciences sent to Johnson a letter warning him not to use noxious chemicals and poison gases to kill people and destroy vegetation and

crops in South Vietnam, They demanded that the U.S. imperialists make a thorough revision of their policy on the iological warfare in Vietnam. stop definitively the use of these war means and imple-ment the recent U.N. resolution requesting its members to

respect the 1925 Geneva con-

2.500 American Women Demonstrate to Front Of The Pentagon:

ON Feb. 15, under the aegis of "the American Women for Peace" organization, 2,500 American women coming from various parts of the U.S. demonstrated right below U.S. Defence floor office in protest against U.S. aggression in Vietnam. U.S. aggression in victuals.
Pictures of Victnamese
children killed by U.S. bombs
were displayed together with
such slogans as "End the
war!", "Don't draft our sons
to bomb and destroy!" "Drop war!", "Don't draft our s to bomb and destroy!" "D Rusk, McNamara, not bomb!" "Shame!"

In this 1.30-hour demonsbroke into the premises of the Defense Department to protest against McNamara.

For the Families of American Prisoners

To: Mrs. Edward A. Bradno 43 Crawford Road Harrison, New York 19528, U.S.A.

Harrison, New York 1938, U.S.A., s.

Hiya, honey! Thought I'd drop you a line to say Happy berthday, happy Chenuka and Happy New Yor, all all owner, self-like and happy chenuka they may be late. I've been given that opportunity but since they may be late. I've been given that opportunity for greet you by voice! Instit that interesting and nige! hence you would. Christmas was really fantastic here this year! I got to see, among other hings, a Christmas tee, to hear Ximas careds and some fisch and Chepin, and to enjoy life Fine Diverse: In Erndon-Lahl, in case you've lorgicitist. I'll Gan write to you again. I'll give you more details, okey? Sanda Claste was good to me—I got your Oxfore lefter, whis was just great! Thank you so much I'hat, plus the notes from mom, dad, Bod and Steve made ut a poylul resnoin for momen, dad, Bod and Steve made ut a poylul resnoin for hoalth and spirits, as I am, I sent you all my lose and usik you and all our wooderful relatives and friends a fopous 1967.

This is Alan, signing off with a Cheerso!

This is Alan, signing off with a Cheerio!

EDWARD ALAN BRUDNO Lieutenant. Registration Nº78285 - A. Tactical Fighter Squadron 68, Air Wing 8 based at Korat, captured on July 27, 1965

HERE and THERE...

(Continue

Plan (1961-1965): First degree: 13,238 (including 4,670 women and 2,14 minority nationals)—Second degree: 16,644 (4,237 women and 746 minority nationals) — Third degree: 3,10 (464 women and 61 minority nationals).

In the 1955-1956 school year. North Victnam had 4,495 general education schools of various degres with 16,013 teachers and 716,085 pupils. The corresponding figures for the 65-66 school year were 10,264, 80,488 and 2,934,503.

IN the second half of 1966, Thai Binh province trained a number of medical workers, including numes and midwives, equal to that trained in a whole year of peace. ed in a whole year of peace. To-date, 297 village medical stations and maternity houses. or 100% of the villages in the province have been in the charge of one assistant-doctor, in some cases of 2.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF NORTH VIETNAM ARE ANOTHER PRIME TARGET OF U.S. ATTACKS (Continued from page 4)

precisely the hour when the workers were arriving home for lunch, the bombs truck. Forty people were killed, 24 wounded. A large and impressive Senior High School was irretrievably damaged. Workers quarters, a nearby sanatarium have all been abandoned

In Cam Pha, '30 kilometres north of Hong Gai, the destruc-tion appears even worse, for this was a large and bustling market tourn, as well as a principal miners' tourn. Cam Pha port is also a fishing and water transport center.

Since May 8, 1965 when reconnaissance planes first We drove on to a portion of hovered over Cam Pha, the town the svacuated Cam Pha town.

has been hit repeatedly. On April 19, 20 and 21, 1966, waves of AD-4's and F-105's attached at mealtime (dinner this time), dropping 42 250-to 2,000-pound bombs. On Noto 2,000-pound bombs. On No-vembre 8, 1966. F-105's return-ed, dropping 14 general explo-sive bombs. 16 wers hilled; 13 wounded, 153 houses were des-troyed. On that day Pham Xuan Truong, 40, a miner, was left with five children when was left with five children when his wife was hilled in the market. Another miner Tran Duc Ninh, 39, quietly showed ass where all of his four children were hilled on that same day.

same day.

U.S. bombers had even pursued this population into the hills. Exactly one week earlier (Fe-bruery 3) the hillside com-munity had been attached by steel pellet bombs. The wall of the small rice store was poched with holes from the pellets. On the next day we visited four of the ten people who had been badly injured in this atlach. Two of them were girls of 18; two were men (miners).

These descriptions are only brief sampling of the evidence the team has gathered of the savage civilian bombarement of North Vietnam. After this second phase we are forced to make one amendment to our original five conclusions

In addition to the systematic salection of hospitals, schools and churches recorded in the first investigation, we have found repeated evikers of North Vietnam are enother prime target of U.S.

This reveals a central pattern, and intention, of the U.S. war of destruction being waged against the Democratic Republic of Victnam. That is that it has altempted to single out and destroy precisely those things about which the people and government of North Vietnam are most justifiably proud.

In the thirteen short years since the Vietnamess won peace in the North through victory over the French, one war-torn half of Vietnam has undergone an astonishing reconstruction. It is the shining example which this reconstruction presents to the under-developed nations of the world which the U.S. im-

perialists are trying frantically to destroy with fire and steel

That particular aspect throws an ever stronger light on the alrocious and savage character of U.S. aggression and war crimes against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

What may not be so clear to the observer who has not travelled among the people of North Victnam, in the coun-tryside and in the towns, among the peasants and workers, is that the people of North Vist-nam recognize this pattern, and this intention of U.S. imperialiem nerv well themselves. And they are, as a result, redoubling their already formidable enernear arready formidable thereis to resist, boiling with hatred, stiffening their determi-nation to fight and to bring their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to ultimate victory. We must conclude finally that they will succeed

Hanoi February 17, 1067

DISCLOSURE BY AN AMERICAN PILOT ...

(Continued from page 4)

the Navy dishonorably. I wish I had their courage. I saw many photos showing people killed in the raids. These pictures were taken by RF8G aircraft at daylight I am opposed to the use of these barbarous weapons. The use of them 6. MANY U.S. pilots against schools, hospitals and children is a terrible

ship and discharged from crime. I would refuse to do such things ever again and would encourage all other pilots to quit now, The people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have treated me humanely in spite of my many crimes.

would quit fly- many years. If the U.S.

ing tomorrow with support of the American people and some encouragement from the freedom-loving peoples of the world. LCdr Tom Ewall of VF 154 had his wife threaten divorce if he did not stop flying in this dirty war. The morale is especially low among the younger pilots. Ltjg Cecil Bwell of VF. 154 is sick 3 to 4 days after we leave or have a stand-down day. We have to shame him back into flying. Most of the older pilots are afraid to lose their retirement for which they have served

people knew of crimes such as the repeated bombings of the leper colony. Here many bombings of the buildings forced the lepers into caves. The aircraft came and drove them out, They went to near villages terrorizing the people thus destroying morale as was the sole aim of these inhuman raids. I heard the above story in a conversation in the ready room. If they knew the U.S. people would demand a stop to this was of aggression. All the pilots I know would stop

this war now if they could

escape the wrath of the U.S. government policy,

7. I would like to say my purpose and motive for writing this letter to you. I have received only the very best treatment from the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This leaves me deeply shamed at the thought of my many criminal acts. It is in this sense I write this letter.

Respectfully.

CHARLES N. TANNER

SINCE the end of October 1966 six large-scale ope-rations so much adver-tised by the American brass-hats have taken place in ave taken place in

hats have taken place in South Victnam:

— Operation Attleboro (from end October to end November) in the east-north-east and north-northeast of Tay Ninh province, 90km north-northwest of Saigon.

Operation Paul Rivere IV fearly November 1966) on the Western High Plateaux, near the Cainbodian border, 400km north-northeast of Saigon,

- Operation Theyer II (October to December 1966) in the central part of Central Vietnam, north of Binh Dinh province, 470km northeast of Saigon.

Operation Deckhouse V (early January 1967) in the Mekong river delta, nookin south of Saigon,

- Operation Codar Falls (early January 1967) in Ben Cat district, 100km south of

Saigon,

Operation Gadsden (ear-ly February 1967) north of Tay Ninh province, nokm northwest of Saigon.

Three of these operations (Attleboro, Cedar Falls and Gadsden) aimed at clearing the Saigon-Gia Dinh region threatened by the ever-growing guerilla movement, and defending the enemy military bases around these cities.

After suffering over 3,000 assualties in Operation Attle-oro, the cruel Yankees casualties in Operation Atti-boro, the cruel Yankees launched Operation Colar Fails to "craze Ben Suc town from the map", but the control of the collection of the operation of the collection of the Operation Gastales which followed, they suffered 1,000 casualties and had 6 compa-nies completely wiped out and of armourted care destroyed.

by armoured cars destroyed.

To cover up their barbarity and defeat, the U.S.
imperialists ballyhooded that
they had raxed Viet Cong
bases, that "the new tactics
will really pay off" and that
"security" was vouched for
their hig bases in the Saigon-Gia Dinh region, But what was happening in fact?

On December 2, 1966, the L.A.F. hammered at Tan Son Nhat airbase, destroying 260 aircraft of various kinds, blowing up 300 tons of bombs and wiping out over 600 Yankee and puppet troops.

Yankee and puppet troops.
In the Long Tau channel, between August 23, 1966 and February 15, 1967, 27 American vessels were sunk or damaged. On Feb. 15, 1967 alone, in three attacks mounted by the LA.F., 2 vessels were sent to the bottom and another damaged.

The big logistic base of ong Binh, barely 20km outhwest of Saigon was southwest of Saigon was subject to 4 attacks between Oct. 28, 1966 and Feb. 4, 1967: 48 stores containing 1,200,000 cannon shells and 1,200,000 cannon sneris and rockets and 4,575 cases of explosives were blown up, 43 motorized vehicles des-troyed and 500 Yankees kill-ed or wounded.

It was obvious that the three above-mentioned opera-tions were unable to prevent the L.A.F. from attacking the American bases around

It is likewise on Western High Plateau Operation Paul Rivers suffered a bitter failure hattalion and 12 U.S. a and artille puppet infantry and artillery companies were put out of ac-tion along the Sa Thay River.

tion along the Sa Thay River.
Following that operation,
on Jan. 6, 1969 night, Pleiku
airfield was stormed: 92
aircraft were destroyed, 280
Yankees (most of them
airmen and technicians) wiped
out. On Feb. 19 and 16, two
companies of U.S. Infantry
Division 4 were virtually
annihilated folkm southwest companies of U.S. many Division 4 were virtually annihilated 60km southwest of Kontum town

Operation Theyer II conducted in the coastal area northeast of Saigon also failed worfully. On Dec. 17 and 26 alone. failed woefully. On Dec. 17 and 26 alone, 3 battalions and 2 companies of U.S. First Air Cavalry Division were entirely wiped out (battle on the companies) of the companies of

American combat troops were also bogged down in the quicksand of the Mekong River delta. In Operation Deckhouse V in Thanh Phu district, Een Tre province, were put out of action from Jan. 6 to is. In the nearby district of Binh Dai, the La.F. wiged out a battalion of puppet regulars, overram of the province of the control of the province of the province of the control of the province of the prov American

villages and 9,000 inhabitants.

so poist and liberated two villages and, soo inhabitants. In co-ordination with military activities in Ben Tre delta of Nam Bo put out of action a pupper battalions: one in My Tho province on Jan. 19, the second in Chotche third in Tra Vish province on Jan. 19, 1967. Especially in Long An province olse to the southern gate of Saigon in which the sectors." was carried out over the last few years, a pilot province for the Yankees to set up. "enclaves" in the battalions and it; companies were mown down in the first 3 months of the dry season. In Ruch Kien, Can Doco of action 500 GB in the month following their coming to the region on Dec. 31, 506 (too were wisped out in Beside the above-mentioned. the first

e first week). Beside the above-mentioned Beside the above-mentioned major operations, the Yankees and puppet troops were no more lucky: In the two opera-tions recently launched by American and Pak Jung Hi troops near Chu Lai base in guang Ngai on Dec. 30 and 31, 1966, 475 American casualties were recorded along Highway 1 south of Duc Pho; in a raid mounted by 3 South Korean battalions Blue Korean battalions zone Dragon, a companies were wiped out 13km north of the wiped out

Since the beginning of the dry season (1966-67), military activities have been stepped up; the enemy not only were unable to clear urban centres and defend their bases, but have suffered great easualties.

THE U.S. AND PUPPET TROOPS U.S., SOUTH KOREAN AND PUPPET SUFFERED REPEATED DEFEATS TROOPS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES

- 2 ENEMY BATTALIONS AND 3 COMPANIES VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT IN OUANG NGAI PROVINCE
- 3 U.S. COMPANIES PUT OUT OF ACTION AND ANOTHER BADLY MAULED IN KONTUM PROVINCE
- 1.000 G.I.S KILLED OR WOUNDED IN TAY NINH

I N the first 19 days of February, fierce fight-ing took place

- in the area between Quang Ngai and Hue, on the Western High Plateaux,

- around Saigon, me particularly in Tay Ninh.

IN THE COASTAL AREA BETWEEN QUANG NOAL AND HUE

DESPITE the efforts of the enemy to "pacify" the areas around their bases, the L.A.F. of Quang Ngai province won big vic-Ngai province tories in the:

— Feb. 2 ambush in which a company of Pak Jung Hi troops was wiped out 20km north of Quang Ngai town, -- Feb. 3 night attack against a U.S. Marine company, 48km south southeast of the same town,

- Feb. 6 night assault on post 27km south - southeast of the town, annihilating a company of puppet Brigade 6,

 Feb. 15 ambush against
South Korean Marine Division
Blue Dragon, virtually wiping
out 1 battalion 11km north of the town, causing 420 enemy casualties,

annihilation on Esh to of a puppet Marine battalion 8km north of the site of a battle fought 4 days before.

battle fought 4 days before.

Meanwhile, the L.A.F. in
Quang Nam province hammered at a U.S. battallion
4km southeast of Tam Ky
town and at many enemy
town and a many enemy
town and the man and the
M.A.G. and M.A.G. and
M.H.G. armoured cars and destroying 3 and-mm cannone.

On Feb. 6 night, the L.A.F. stormed Nam Giao shooting-gallery southwest of Hue city, killing and wounding 100 killing and wounding too enemy troops of puppet Division 1, razing to the ground and demolishing 10 blockhouses and posts and destroying 50 armoured cars and military trucks.

ON THE WESTERN HIGH PLATEAUX

N Feb. 13, the L.A.F. attacked a company tryer and another east of the river and another east of the enemy rescuing party, the wiped out an American company and badly mauled another. They shot down 6 helicopters the same day and 2 others the following days.

AROUND SAIGON

N the first 73 days of February, the L.A.F. harassel the thought of the control o

In the attacks launched on In the attacks launched on Feb. a in the Long Tau chan-nel, the L.A.F. sank two U.S. vessels and damaged two others despite a vigi-lant enemy patrol.

Before these attacks, on Feb. 3 the L.A.F. ambushed a military train folem east-northeast of Saigon, inflicting 100 casualties on the Amer-

At 2 hours on Feb. 18, the L.A.F. assaulted a series of enemy positions in an area ikm long near Ben Tre town LA.F. assaulted a series of enemy positions in an area ikm long near Ben Tre town including the artifield and the military sub-sector: foo pup-wounded, including Ranger Battaling at completely wiped out, this unto battalin of regular troken put out of action-varies the beginning of the globol of the good of the good

Quang Ngai Inhabitants Protest Against G.I.s and South Korean Troops' Crimes

A S has been reported, the U.S. aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi mercenary troops committed many barbarous massacres in Binh troops committed many bar-barous massacres in Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai pro-vinces and in the vicinity of their bases, and forced at gunpoint the people to leave their villages for disquised concentration camps dubbed "new life hamlets".

According to L.P.A., people in several districts in Quang ngai on January 21 marched on various district and provincial capitals and enemy barracks to protest against recent criminal acts.

Over 11,000 people in Binh Son north of Quang Ngai, Son north of Quang Ngai, swarmed into the provincial capital, the U.S. marine base of Chu Lai and other posts to condemn the U.S. posts to condemn the U.S. and puppet troops and the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries for committing so many bloody crimes. Over 4,000 others broke into Binh Son district capital and demanded that the district chief prevent prevent the Pak the district chief prevent further crimes by the Pak Jung Hi troops. Their demand was met. They then shook the town with shouts, "Down with the U.S. puppet and Pak Jung Hi troops!".

Pak Jung Hi troops!".

8,000 people lined up the road section from Chau O to Nuoc Man and displayed anti-U.S. alogans, blocking all traffic, even stopping American-cars. Nearly 250 persons herded into concentration camps left for their villages on this occasion.

In Duc Pho, Quang Ngai province, 22,000 people in many columns carried the wounded victims of terrorist wounded victims of terrorist raids to the district and provincial capitals for protest actions. The enemy had to take the wounded to the hospital for treatment and promised te meet the people's demands'. Slogans against the U.S. aggressors and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries were chanted aloud.

chanted aloud.

In Son Tinh, people erected altars in memory of the victims. Thousands went to market places, the main thoroughfares and the provincial capital to demounce the enemy's crimes. Many soldiers of the pupper army sided with the people in their struegle.

All told, on Jan. 20, over 40,000 people in the above districts took part in meet-ings and demonstrations to denounce the U.S. and Pak Jung Hi troops' crimes.

Jung Hi, troops' crimes.

The struggle of the people in Quang Ngai has shown that the aggressors' terrorist acts cannot subdue the South Victnamese people. Instead, they only exasperate their hatred and incite them to more resolute action against the perfidious schemes of the